THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.
By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

Vol. XII., N°. 571. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ₱ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICATION.

Chinkiang, 23d *May*, 1861.

THE British Consulate at Chinkiang has been moved to Silver Island.

THOS ADKINS.
31au *Acting Vice-Consul.*

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent for the Boston (U. S. A.) Board of Underwriters.

EVERETT FRAZAR.
tf Shanghai, 29th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG has been authorized from the 1st May last, to sign our Firm at Yokuhama per procuration.

OVERWEG & Co.
31au Shanghai, 1st June, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. PETER W. LACEY is admitted a partner in our Cargo Boat business.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *Auctioneer and General Commission Agent*.
Office and Godown in North Gate Street.

J. ANDREWS WHEELOCK.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1861

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Public that Saekee & Co., a Silk firm, was opened by a company of three, but on the *29th day of the 1st moon, 11th year (10th March* 1861*)*, they dissolved partnership, having transferred their interest and good will in said business to Camino, who will always be supplied at the old stand, with the same assorted variety of goods, by which the shop has earned its reputation, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the public patronage given to the late firm at their Silk Shop, *Yang-king-pang Street.*

N.B.—All outstanding accounts of the late firm of Saekee & Co. must be presented within two months for settlement to

HANKEE & Co.
late Saekee & Co.
13jy Shanghai, 13th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL at Yokuhama, will henceforward be carried on in our name, Mr. T. F. G. HOWELL being authorized to sign our Firm.

GEO: BARNET & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of Hawkins & Co. for the purpose of carrying on the business of Shipwright, in all its various Branches; their Office and Yard is in the "Shanghai Dock Yard" where all Orders received will be strictly attended to.

RICHARD S. GOUGH.
EDWARD HAWKINS.
9no Shanghai, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of the undersigned has this day been dissolved. Mr. J. Bohstedt will carry on our Business in future in his own name and likewise settle all outstanding accounts.

WADMAN & Co.
4ja Ningpo, 1st January, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will henceforth conduct his business at Foochow and Amoy under the style or firm of JOHN FORSTER & Co., and at Amoy Mr. James Milisch is authorized to sign the firm per procuration.

JOHN FORSTER.
7se Foochow, 27th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this port.

RICHARD DUDLEY.
10au Hankow, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Place as *General Agent and Commission Merchant*, under the firm of Reinhard & Co.

HUGO REINHARD.
9no Hankow, 26th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*

CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that I have established myself as a *Commission Agent*, at this Port, under the name and firm of Platt & Co.

THOMAS PLATT.
tf Tientsin, 8th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.

JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.

MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency* at this Port under the style of Maltby & Co.

JOHN MALTBY.
Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

MR. EDWARD MALTBY is authorised to sign our firm from this date.

MALTBY & Co.
10au Nagasaki, 7th May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*

THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself as *General Agent at Nagasaki, Japan.*

JOHN HUGHES.
tf Nagasaki, 10th April, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.

CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents*, at this port, under the style of R. ARNOLD & Co.

ROBT. ARNOLD.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1860.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this port as *General Commission Agents*, under the style of

SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
ADOLPH SCHULTZE.
AD. REIS.
20jy Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted at this port by the Undersigned, will from 1st of June next be carried on under the firm of Charles Thorel & Co.

CHARLES THOREL.
31au Yokuhama (Kanagawa), 31st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. FRED. CORNS is this day admitted a Partner in my firm, and the business hitherto conducted in my name will on or after this date be carried on under the style of Aspinall, Corns & Co. as public *Silk and Tea Inspectors and General Commission Agents.*

W. G. ASPINALL.
10au Yokohama, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day commenced business as Ship and Insurance Brokers, under the Firm of Killick & Martin.

JAMES KILLICK.
JAMES HENRY MARTIN.
29, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
tf London, E. C., 1st March, 1861.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1860.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to accept risks to (and) or from Shanghae to (and) or from the various Treaty Ports on the Yang-tze-kiang River.

DENT & Co.
Agents Union Insurance Society of Canton.
15jy Shanghai, 12th June, 1861.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to

M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert Franck, *Madras*, or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, *or to the extent of* £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.

Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq, *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

LAND TO LET ON BUILDING LEASE.

A Piece of Land between 3 and 4 mow situated on the British side of the Yang-king-pang Creek, about 200 yards above Taylor's Bridge and near the Race Course

For further Particulars, apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 29th May, 1861.

TO LET.

THE New House in Barrier Road opposite to Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co., containing 10 Large Upper Rooms with Rooms below suitable for a Store or Offices. A piece of Land attached for Godowns if required.

Also,

The Dwelling House and Store occupied by the Undersigned. The Stock and Good Will of the Business may be arranged for by application to.

J. W. WRIGHT.
Barrier Road, Shanghai,
16th May, 1861. tf

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House, situated on the Bund of the American Settlement; formerly occupied by H. I. M.'s Minister Monsr. De Bourboulon will be vacated by the present tenants *on the 31st instant.*

For Particulars, apply to

J. WHITTALL.
tf Shanghai, 10th May, 1861.

FOR SALE.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2	doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz.
Pale Brandy	„ 1	„	„ 9	„
Claret	„ 2	„	„ 6.50	„
Do.	„ 2	„	„ 10	„

Superior Port and Pale Sherry in cases of 3 doz. each at Tls. 7 per doz.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.
29ju

FOR SALE.

THE Ship "*MADRAS*," of 1200 Tons Register. American measurement, was built in Boston U. S. in 1854. The Framing is of the best Oak and her planking of the best American Red Pine. Is coppered and copper-fastened, and well-fitted above and below. Was formerly called the "*ALERT*," and was purchased by Messrs. Green of London, and employed by the British Government as a Transport during the Crimean War.

The Vessel is fitted with Double Topsail Yards; the Standing and Running Rigging, Masts, Yards, two Suits of Sails, Ground Tackle, Hawsers, Spare Gear, Blocks Cooking and Cabin Gear, &c., are all complete, with an Inventory of other Stores.

Was in dock about two months ago, when the Copper was repaired and the damage sustained by the collision with the "Berwick Walls" was made good. All that is now required to make her available to carry dry and perishable Cargoes, is to be caulked and re coppered. With her Masts and Yards aloft, she has only Sixty Tons of Ballast on board, is perfectly tight and shows no sign of straining, having brought 2,200 tons of Coal from Europe.

The Vessel is desirable as a Chinese Emigration Ship, having a height of eight feet in the 'tween decks fore and aft, with complete ventilation. Can be viewed daily as she now lies off the Old Dock.

For further Particulars, apply to

EDWARD BYRNE.
Ship Broker, &c.
tf Shanghai, 24th June, 1861.

NEW WORK.

"The Medical Missionary in China"
2nd Edition
by William Lockhart, F.R.C.S. F.R.G.S.
of the London Missionary Society.

FOR Sale at the *North-China Herald* Office. Price Tls. 3 per copy.
tf Shanghai, 26th April, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.

(St. Péray · ousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ₱	dz. T.	10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	„	„	10
Pale Sherry.				
(Misa & Co), ...	2	„	„	7
(Lopes Villegas), ...	2	„	„	7
(Other Brands), ...	3 & 2	„	„	7
Port..................	3	„	„	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November, 1860.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Cream Gin in doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf. Shanghai, 8th November, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PILOT BOAT *NEW YORK* 81 TONS.
„ *J. A. POTTER* 30 „

WE the undersigned Licensed Pilots for the port of Shanghae having purchased the above boats, will attend to all communications that may be addressed to us through Messrs. H. Fogg & Co., where we have established our office, and we beg to inform all ship Masters visiting this port that none but *licensed* pilots will be put out of either of the above boats.

Wm. H. MOORE,
R. B. WADE,
J. K. MOONEY,
JOHN EVANS.
17au Shanghai, 22d February, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

DR. EASTLACK, Surgeon-dentist, Hongkong, will revisit Shanghae about the 1st of September.

Shanghai, 27th April, 1861.

W. B. VARCO,
Tea Inspector, &c.
6jy Canton, 1st July, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,
General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

Cheang-fong 祥豐
MRS. CLIFTON,
SUCCESSOR TO
MRS. MARSH,
Millinery and Drapery Establishment,
Consulate Road,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

H. EVANS & CO.,
Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.
4my SHANGHAI.

Wm. DATO & Co.
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
7oc Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

高福利 *Kaou-fuh-le.*
LIQUOR VAULT & BILLIARD SALOON,
BY THE PROPRIETORS
W. GODFREY & H. LUXTON.
WINES, SPIRITS & PROVISIONS,
Wholesale and Retail.
End of Park Lane and Maloo.
Crossing the Barrier Road.
27jy Shanghai, 30th July, 1860.

D. LEROY,
General Commission Agent and Auctioneer,
SHANGHAI.
SALE-ROOM, NORTH GATE STREET.
NEAR THE BUND.

⁂ Goods received from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m.; all orders promptly attended to; liberal Advances made on goods left for Sale.

Public Sales every Week.
tf April, 24th, 1861.

豐順 *Fong-shun.*
J. L. ROBERTS,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent,
French Bund
Corner of Rue du Consulat,
Shanghai.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記
SAEKEE,
YANG-KIN-PANG.
Shanghae.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins and Embroideries, Lacquered and Japan Ware, and a variety of European goods.
20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
AMERICAN JEU-YO-BAN
28de Yokuhama. Japan.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established themselves in business at this place as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

J. MANIQUET & CIE.
Shanghai the 1st July 1861.

WITH reference to the above, Messrs. I. BILDSTEIN and J. GUIBERT are authorised to sign our name per procuration.

J. MANIQUET & CIE.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify, that he has established himself as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at this place, from the present date.

J. MACKELLAR.
3an Hankow, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of KEPPELL & Co.

THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

KEPPELL & Co.,
NAGASAKI.
Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.

Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates.
Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.
tf

EDWARD BYRNE,
Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, Custom House, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

NOTICE.
SHANGHAI DRY DOCK COMPANY.
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

THE Shanghai Dry Dock at Hong-Kew, receives Ships of 14 feet draft and 200 feet length, or less, at the lowest charges of the Port.

The Shipwright work upon any vessel entering this Dock is open to general competition.

The Dock Company is not responsible for any debt incurred in the name of the Dock, unless the contract is signed by both the Superintendent and the Chairman of the Company.

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
0— Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum*; ¼ *per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 10	Hankow,	June 22
Bombay,	—	Nagasaki,	,, 27
Hongkong,	June 25	Kanagawa,	,, 16
Tientsin,	June 25		

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong .. Mar. 15 } Received *via* Marseilles, April 26.
Shanghai ... ,, 6 }

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 4th July, GERTRUDE SELINA JOHNSON, beloved child of Mrs. TREASURE JONES.

In the Silk districts, of sun-stroke, on the 24th June, J. A. SPETZLER, a native of Hamburg, aged 25 years.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS
taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 5th July 1861.		*Ending 5th July 1860.*	
June.				
29.—	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 74	*Max.* 78	*Min.* 72
30.—	,, 87	,, 78	,, 75	,, 69
July.				
1.—	,, 80	,, 74	,, 76	,, 69
2.—	,, 81	,, 75	,, 77	,, 69
3.—	,, 83	,, 76	,, 76	,, 70
4.—	,, 88	,, 78	,, 77	,, 67
5.—	,, 91	,, 81	,, 75	,, 69

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.
(Friday.)

EXCHANGE,..............No quotations.

OPIUM.

	Malwa		*Patna*	
June	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
29,	522	—	640	630
July				
1,	530 a 535	—	650	640
2,	540	—	660	660
3,	545	—	660	660
4,	545 a 550	—	665	680 n'l.
5,	550 a 555	—	665	680

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—July 6th, *Carthage*, (B. str.), Bolton, from Coast ports.

DEPARTED.—July 5, *Fire Dart*, (Am. str.) Kiukiang and Hankow; *Nimrod*, (Br. bk.) Ningpo.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Azof*, from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Medhurst, Messrs. E. Fabius, E. Thomas, Ribeiro, E. A. Moses, and Wooley Per *Fire Dart*, from Hankow, Messrs. A. Fletcher, Wm. Mackenzie, E. Roche, Coysch, and A. J. How. Per *Chusan*, from Tientsin, Messrs. Hannen, Donna, and Richards Per *Carthage*, Mr. & Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Selte, Messrs. Trelawney, FitzRoy, Austin, Houstoun, Neave, Cowie, Meara, Walsh, Lindau, Jones, Ballance, and Bryan.

DEPARTED.—Per *Contest*, for Tientsin, Mr. John Dent. Per *Ly-ee-moon*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Lamond, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Brown, Miss Pollard, Messrs. Plumer, Pollard, Heard, Helmer, Howard, Leighton, and Murray. Per *Azof*, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard, Mr. Fad'n-the, Capt. E. Croise, and Lieut. Sanford. Per *Fire Dart*, for Kiukiang and Hankow, Messrs. R. H. Woodward, and Ellinghausen.

◆

THE London mail of 27th May will be due in Hongkong on the 9th and here on the 16th July. Last year it arrived on the 11th per *Yang-tsze.*

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the next Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Friday the 19th instant at day-light.

THE Str. *Carthage* arrived this morning from the Coast ports. The names of passengers will be found above.

THE references to the matter of American privateering in the *Shipping List* of this week have led our reflections to that subject.

We confess after a little study of the prominent points, that we are rather surprised that any apprehensions should have been felt either by shippers or ship owners, in this quarter of the world. We have the near example of the Russian war, in which a great nation, infinitely better prepared for enterprises upon the sea than the confederated states, did not show upon the ocean, one privateering gun. We well recollect the fears that on several distinct occasions, pervaded the community, from the supposed near neighbourhood of Russian ships: fears that eventually proved to be ludicrously unfounded.

Apart from the discrepancy between the naval and mercantile resources of the United States and the revolted section, there is the enormous disparity in men and money, a disparity which in self preservation, must constrain the southerners to concentrate all their powers upon producing and maintaining land forces. Not a dollar, not a gun, not a man, can be spared for national vessels, even if they could get them built, to protect and uphold the hostile enterprises of individuals, and what state without any navy ever supported privateers?

As for danger from vessels fitted out in ports, other than those of the confederacy, it is now distinctly recognized by all civilized nations that such act constitutes piracy. There were fears entertained by citizens of the United States that they might suffer in that way in the Mexican war and we are told that the war clause was inserted in American Policies then as now. But the fear proved groundless, and doubtless will in this instance. The United States were the first to inaugurate that amelioration of the evils of privateering, and have since cordially concurred in the further humane provisions that neutral ships make neutral property, and that neutral property on board an enemy's ship, is free from confiscation. They did not indeed accept the proposition of England and France that private property should be spared on the sea as it is now on land, except when in the way of warlike operations; but up to that point they have kept pace with the advancing humanity of the times.

We cannot avoid adding a few lines upon the general character of this momentous contest which not only engages the attention of our community as an interesting phenomenon, but comes home to them as seriously affecting their commercial enterprises.

The cause of the difference is doubtless well known to our readers, and can be easily expressed and in few words. The South claims to have two grounds of complaint against the Republicans of the North.

The denial of the right to carry slavery into new territory.

The difficulty of the enforcement in the Northern States of the Fugitive Slave Law, which requires the rendition of fugitive slaves to Southern owners, and is a provision of the constitution.

Notwithstanding that the interests of England are altogether in favor of a peaceful solution of the difficulty, there is no want of sympathizers with the North upon the course in which they have finally embarked. Apart from the question of slavery, in which, as a matter of principle alone, Englishmen are committed to the side of the North by the strongest convictions of the unmitigated character of the evil, expressed through a long series of years in the most energetic terms of the most energetic of languages, there has been a hasty violence of words and action on the part of the South, altogether repugnant to our ideas of propriety in great matters of state.

In the first place there seems not to have been sufficient cause for the attempted secession when it was commenced. There had been no hostile act or even hostile threat. The disputed right to extend slavery to the territories was a question for congressional action, and only by constitutional means did the Republicans hope to overthrow it. The Fugitive Slave Law had been constantly and consistently upheld by the Federal Government, and though its execution had been often obstructed by the people of the free States, and even in some instances by the Legislatures, this was a grievance founded on the moral sentiment of the people, and so probably beyond the control of the strongest Government, and certainly not likely to be bettered by secession.

Since then, the whole thing has been hastened on from one violent demonstration to another, as if it were feared that reflection would be dangerous to the new born cause. In a land of popular government this great change has been instituted, without reference to the people, without convocation of representatives, without any attempt to guard against the misdirection of affairs by designing demagogues.

On the other hand, the long forbearance and moderation of the North have been so marked, that if not now enlightened by their fierce enthusiasm when they consider that the hour of action has arrived, we might easily have believed the taunts of their enemies, that the manly virtues were extinct among them.

To be sure, many things besides Christian forbearance contributed to this moderation. The strong arguments of material interests, the necessity of caution where a false step might bring discord among the members of so many and so wide spread a conglomeration of independent states, combined with confidence in their overwhelming strength, to induce the North to wait till the hand of their antagonist was at their throat.

But that they did so wait, was proof at least that reason prevailed among them, and stood paramount to impulse. Our first sympathies therefore, and even our last, when we have overcome the little disturbances in the mercantile bosom caused by the prospect of bad markets and deranged exchanges, must be in favor of the North, and they are likely to remain with them as long as they pursue moderate counsels, and show calmness and consideration in the hour of success.

For, it must be observed that there unquestionably exists ground for such consideration. To this as to all other disputes there are two sides, and there must be something to be said in favor of that for which such unanimity is displayed against such odds, and in the face of such fearful hazard to property and person.

It is difficult to place ourselves in the circumstances and surroundings of any one brought up amidst a slaveholding community. The doctrine that the institution is divine is abhorrent to our ears, and yet there, it is fully and entirely believed by many truthful and conscientious men and women. This single fact is sufficient to warn us that we must be very cautious in judging them from our stand-point. Believing this, it naturally follows that they consider it to be outrageous tyranny that any party at the north should require them to give up the institution, because the north have arrived at a different conclusion. And in this, they are worthy of their English blood, and doubtless would resign property and life and all, from what we have seen, rather than yield a point of principle which would be equivalent to a surrender to subjugation.

On a noble quality therefore, the demagogues have worked, and taking advantage of the intemperate and unchristian declarations of the extreme abolitionists, have hurried the southern populations into the mistaken belief that their very liberties were endangered and that they must arm to repel the invader.

From the American papers and from the opinions of American gentlemen with whom we have conversed, we form the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln's policy is to be one of coercion by blockade and by the presence of an overwhelming force upon the frontier, with such additional aids in weakening the spirit of the secessionists as can be got by detaching and recovering any state where a strong minority favors the general government.

It is said the feeling is very general throughout the North that a lasting division into slave and free, is the best policy for both, and it is indignantly declared, that once out, no slave state shall be readmitted into the Confederacy except by discarding the institution. But before this separation can be brought to pass, guarantees must be obtained that reason shall govern the counsels of the South.

On the other hand, the South see with dissatisfaction, strong fortresses held upon their sea coast. Their proud spirit will chafe at inaction and at the insult and privation of a strict blockade, which humbles them in the eyes of foreign nations, and deprives them of the luxuries of life. It will become a necessity that they cross the border, and try the chances of aggressive war.

Beyond these elements of further strife is the insoluble question of the navigation of the Mississippi.

What the issue may be, no man can tell, but the one painful fact seems evident, that a fierce quarrel is to be fought out, to the interruption of industry and trade everywhere, and at the cost of rivers of blood, and mines of treasure to those directly engaged.

THE COMET.

ONE of these "mysterious strangers" of great brilliancy and magnitude is now visible at night. We believe it was first seen on Wednesday evening, the 3rd inst.; several previous nights were cloudy and stormy. At 9 o'clock its nucleus was about 25 degrees above the horizon bearing N.N.W., the tail extending some 25 or 30 degrees towards the zenith. Last night at the same hour it was in the constellation *Ursa Major*. It was still brilliant, but less so than on Wednesday.

This is probably the same comet that was visible in England in May last, as we find a letter on the subject in the *Times*, of the 10th of that month from Mr. J. R. Hind, the eminent astronomer, from which we make the following extract:—

> We find that the comet arrived at its least distance from the earth on May 5, when it was separated from us rather more than 30,000,000 miles. Its brightness will now be slowly diminishing, though it may yet be well observed for a fortnight or three weeks. It is an extraordinary circumstance, in these days of close observation of the heavens, that a comet visible to the naked eye, or, at any rate, very little beyond unassisted vision, should have been traversing the circumpolar region of the sky so long without being earlier detected at some one of the many European observatories.

IN our last number we mentioned the distressing accident that occurred to Mr. H. J. Allan, whilst bathing in this river. On the following day the body was recovered within a few yards of the spot where he was supposed to have disappeared, and on Monday it was interred in the Shanghai Cemetery. The Senior and other Naval Officers of H. M. Ships and several gentlemen attended the funeral.

SEVERAL thunderstorms have passed over Shanghai during the week. On Monday morning the offices of Messrs. Bull, Purdon & Co. were struck by lightning, which displaced some bricks at the top of a chimney, passed down the outer face of the wall, removing the plaster in several places, and then entered the tea room by the window, smashing nearly all the panes of glass and splintering part of the frame, but doing no more injury inside than breaking off a small piece of the plaster.

DURING the last week the Chinese have been considerably alarmed by the advance of the rebels on Shanghai, a large force having come down from Tsengpoo, Cheating, &c., under a chief of the name of Li.

Three days ago they were in possession of Ta-chang a village distant 24 li, Chiang-chiao 30 li, Yeh-chi-tun 36 li, Pehsen-ching 18 li, and Hua-tsao 30 li from this, and the Imperial soldiers were said to be quite unable to cope with them, the city gates were shut, and the Taotai even is said to have made preparations for removal into the settlement, they were beaten back yesterday however, and are said to have retired to Chia-ting 20 miles or more to the West.

The raid is said to have been with the object of obtaining supplies, Soochow being very badly off in consequence of the desertion of the country round by the villagers.

NINGPO.

VERY lately and within short periods of each other, several attempts have been made during the night to get on board the receiving vessels in port for the purpose of plunder. These attempts have been made by a set of blackguards, of whom this is known to be a favorite resort, who are supposed to have been disbanded from the Chinese Foreign legion or from the Rebel ranks. They have been prowling about the place for some time past avowedly only waiting a suitable opportunity to commit some outrage and theft, and then be off again. Happily their endeavours have hitherto been frustrated by the increased vigilance of those in charge of the vessels, who have for some time been aware of the intentions of the gang.

On Wednesday last, some French policemen arrived from Shanghae for the purpose of catching the murderers of a Frenchman said to have been lately killed while on board a Ningpo boat between Shanghai and this place. With the assistance of Lieut. Huxham, of H. M. Gunboat *Kestrel*, and a few marines, they succeeded in capturing one of them on board a boat, where he was in company with 7 or 8 more Europeans. This man divulged to them the whereabouts of another, supposed to be the actual murderer, who was living about six miles in the country as he supposed in perfect security, but Lieut. Huxham with a party of marines and the French policemen proceeded to the spot at two o'clock in the morning, surrounded the house, and captured him also. This man is an Italian of notorious character and has been a frequenter of Ningpo for the last ten years.

THE two prisoners mentioned above were lodged in the British Consulate jail yesterday by the French Authorities. They are charged with the murder of a Frenchman and also an Englishman, on the river a short time ago. They are to be tried to-day.

THE first number of *the Nagasaki Shipping List and Daily Advertiser* was issued on the 22nd ulto. We hail with much satisfaction the appearance of this new journal as a medium of interesting information for the public, but we think Yokuhama, as being near to the seat of Government and the Foreign Legations, offers a greater field for a foreign public journal in Japan.

The new paper already assumes the same dimensions as our small journal. There are a few imperfections in its typography, but these will speedily disappear under the management of the present Editor who has a practical knowledge of printing in all its branches.

Of course we are somewhat surprised to observe the announcement at the head of the first page, not having received any official notice to discontinue a similar one which appears at the head of our journal. On doing so we shall gracefully resign the honor to the authority from whence we received it, in favor of our co-temporary, to whom we wish all success.

PEKING GAZETTES.—We received our usual file per *Attalante* on the 2nd instant. San-ko-lin-sin, as detailed in a memorial, has been gaining more victories, and has succeeded in driving the (Nien-fei) Rebels out of the Shantung Province. Some little trouble was experienced with the Nien-fei at Yün-chêng and Chü-yeh, but by the value and courage of Captain-General Hsé-lingah and others, they were taken in flank, and eventually driven out; 3,000 of their numbers having been slain. The place is reported as being free from them now.

An attack was made upon Yang-chou by the An-hui Nien-fei (rebels) on the 1st of the 4th moon, but were gallantly repelled by Lieut. General Wang-wan-ching, and the whole of their camps taken; they fled to various places around, but were vigorously pursued and severely punished by General Yu-hsing-ah, who slew some thousands of them and captured a great many more.

Chin-kiang was besieged by the Ni-fei, on the 24th of the 4th moon, but failing in their stratagems and finding their strength inadequate for its capture, the rebels, seized the opportunity of a fall of rain, and took to flight. They were pursued by the Imperialists however and suffered a loss of 700 men, besides leaving 70 prisoners in the hands of the enemy. Five of their chiefs were killed, and one standard-bearer captured.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

IT seems late to name an event that took place last week, and, to many, absurd to notice it at any time, as every one here receives newspapers; but we do so, not for the information of our readers generally, but as a record for reference at a future time, therefore we give the most important items of intelligence as they appear in the London Summaries and some statistics that may be wanted.

The London mail of 10th May arrived here per *Ly-ee-moon* on the 28th, having reached Hongkong per *Columbian* on the 22nd ultimo.

From the "Overland Mail."

The forces of the Southern Confederacy are said to be marching on Washington; but it is believed that sufficient troops have now arrived there to successfully resist any attack. In New York the warlike spirit pervades all classes, and large bodies of troops have left for the South. All telegraphic and regular mail communication between New York and Washington is cut off. Baltimore has been for some time in the hands of a Secessionist mob, but a reaction is now taking place. Fort Smith in Arkansas has been taken by the State troops, and the Confederate flag hoisted on the fort. The Norfolk navy yard in Virginia, and eleven ships of war, have been destroyed by the Federal officers, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Secessionists. The Southern Confederation have authorized the issue of letters-of-marque, and are about to levy 100,000 men. The Federal Government notify that they will condemn as pirates all privateer vessels that may be seized, and have declared a blockade of the Southern ports. Virginia has seceded from the Union, and the arsenal and armoury at Harper's Ferry being attacked has been destroyed and evacuated by the Federal troops.

Garibaldi has returned to Caprera. The reactionary movements in Naples are stated to have been almost entirely suppressed. The Austrian Government has resolved to enforce the payment of taxes in Hungary, and great agitation prevails in that country in consequence. Count Teleki has been found dead in his own house, apparently murdered.

The fate of Capt. Brabazon has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons. A banquet has been given to Lord Elgin at the Mansion House. Sir Hope Grant was also present.

The betrothal of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse has been officially announced to Parliament. A dowry of 30,000*l.* and a pension of 6.000*l.* has been voted to the Princess.

We also observe that Mr. Thomas F. Wade, Chinese Secretary to the mission at Peking, and Mr. Henry Loch, late Private Secretary to Lord Elgin, are to receive the Companionship of the Bath (Civil).

Money Market.—There has been considerable pressure. Discount, outside, rose to 5 *a* 5½ per cent., this caused applications to the Bank of England to such an extent that a rise in the minimum rate was expected.

Bullion.—Per *Pera* from Southampton, on 4th May, 1861,—

For Hongkong,	£12,450.
For Shanghai,	£12,255.

Consols, 91¾ *a* 91⅞ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 5 per cent. In the market 5 *a* 5¼.

Bar Silver nominal.

Mexican Dollars, 60¼*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £12,838,048.

Tea.—A slight decline. Good Common Congou, 11*d.* *a* 1*s.* Blackish leaf 1*s.* 3*d.* *a* 1*s.* 5*d.* Flavory kinds dull at 1*s.* 1*d.* *a* 1*s.* 4*d.*

Silk.—Dull. Tsatlees, No. 1, 23*s* *a* 24*s.*; No. 2, 22*s.* *a* 23*s.*; No. 3, 20*s.* 6*d* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*; Nos. 4 and 5, and com., 17*s.* 6*d.* *a* 20*s.* Taysaams, 13*s.* *a* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Throwns, fine, 20*s.* *a* 21*s.* 6*d.*, coarse, 16*s.* *a* 17*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai, May 6th, *Cambala* off Dartmouth.

Departed.—For Shanghai, from Liverpool, April 25th, *Spirit of the Deep.* From Cardiff, April 27th, *Colingsburg* and *Earl of Windsor.* From Liverpool, May 6th, *Kate Carnie.* From London May 7th, *Capriolani.*

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Merse, Anglo-Saxon, Harkaway, Henry Miller.* At Liverpool, *Mirage, Mansfield, Celestial Tartar,* and *Aerolite.*

The following is part of the correspondence that took place at Ping-wang, on the occasion of the visit of H. M. gun-boat *Flamer* to the rebel position up the river, particulars of which were given in our last number. The first document was sent off on the arrival of the gun-boat when forbearance was mistaken for timidity; the second when the gun-boat had forced negotiation, followed, on the guns being run out, by a most satisfactory message; the third when the gun-boat had left and their fears were relieved. It will be observed that the boasted rebels are not more friendly and courteous than the much abused mandarins. Next week we shall have some of their private correspondence ready, and we are promised a copy of their tariff:—

The Hero of 10,000 victories informs Goodenough that he has received his card and compliments; but it is the will of Tien-wang, the truly sacred Lord, born and sent down on earth by the Divine Father and elder brother Jesus to establish his capital, to rule the universe, and to foster the dependent states, at whose coming the brazen gates and iron barriers have snapped like reeds—it is his will that barbarians should be allowed to trade at Shanghai, Sung-kiang, and such places only, that they should not visit any place they please, and I must therefore beg you to return to Shanghai or Sung-kiang and transact your business there without enquiring your reason for coming here as you cannot be allowed to anchor at this place.

Wan, by Imperial Appointment, Governor of Ping-wang and Ruler of the People under the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace, in reply to Dew, Captain R. N. and Senior Naval Officer at Shanghai.

I am in receipt of your letter that a British merchant has been plundered by the garrison of Luchi, &c., &c., and have to inform you in reply that from the time the Truly Sacred Lord of the Divine Dynasty established his capital, the most stringent orders have been given every leader or Custom-house officer appointed by him, to exact legal dues only, and they have been most strictly forbidden taking advantage of their position to commit illegal acts.

Moreover, it is evident that barriers and custom-houses are established for the better collection of duties on trade and not for causeless plunder and there must therefore be some cause for the present case.

Again, the officers at Luchi act under the orders of the Governor and Board of Revenue at Soochow, and I have nothing to do with Custom-house business there, being appointed to hold this garrison and govern the people round about; and should your story be true the only course you have is to settle the affair with the Custom-house Authorities, you have no right to come and make a row here.

It appears, however, that our Divine Dynasty has been for some time in terms of friendship and intercourse, and if there is any difficulty the best thing will be for the Interpreter Officer to go to Soochow and memorialize the Governor and Board of Revenue, that the friendly feeling may not be destroyed.

Wan, by Imperial Appointment, Governor of Ping-wang and Ruler of the People under the Divine Kingdom of Universal Peace, in reply to Dew, Captain R. N. and Senior Naval Officer at Shanghai.

I am in receipt of your letter and have made myself thoroughly acquainted with its contents.

I find on enquiry that the Silk, &c., lost by your merchant, was seized in lieu of duties, in consequence of an attempt on his part to get by the Custom-house and evade payment of duties, on which he was arrested, and your charge therefore that he was plundered is utterly without foundation.

The Truly Sacred Lord who has established the Divine Dynasty has also established Custom-Houses wherever the country is quiet and by his law all merchants who pass these must pay the regular duties, and your merchant in daring to force his way through and evade the payment of Customs and you in coming here and making a disturbance and squeezing the money back have behaved in a manner at utter variance with propriety.

As, however, the money is a small matter and it is not worth while falling out about it, I have acted as mediator in the present matter and written to the Authorities at Luhsu to restore the whole of the Silk, which you will receive; but I shall not be able to overlook your conduct should you take advantage of similar practices on the part of your merchants to extort money here.

A special communication.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—Your article on "Led Horses" in last week's issue is a well-written paper, but you will excuse me if I observe that it is not quite to the point, nor does it deal the justice to both parties which it undertakes to decree.

The Municipal Council may be mistaken in their *mode* of performing their duty, and I think they *are*, for it is as unreasonable to detain horseboys on trivial charges, when claimed by their masters on the understanding that they shall be forthcoming if needed, as it is dangerous to impound horses, for whose value, if deteriorated by seizure, the impounders may be sued. But that they are right in carrying out the Regulation, which prohibits one member of this community from being a nuisance to his neighbor, is not to be questioned. I only wish the police would put the rule into practice with more unflinching justice, and, instead of contenting themselves with taking up helpless horseboys who are weak instruments in other people's hands, go a little further, and apprehend some of those gentlemen and (I regret to have to add) ladies, whose main enjoyment in riding seems to be seeing coolies skip madly out of the way, and more cautious old gentlemen like myself keep out of reach of harm, whilst they gallop furiously up and down the Bund.

As for defying the Council, I really wonder that any sensible persons can be found to do so extravagant a thing. Their argument amounts to this, that because they keep horses, and horses need exercise, the animals must be led about whenever and wherever the owners choose, without reference to the prejudices or interests of other people. Let this principle be carried out, and where are the objectors? Suppose I choose for pleasure or from a sense of duty to get into one of those huge white wicker josses, which often head Chinese processions, and walk in it up and down the Bund of an evening to the terror of every horse and the risk of its rider's limbs, could I not, on their shewing, do so and be blameless? Of course I could. The fact is that in a community like this, individual interest and convenience must yield to consideration for the public good, and when that good is defined by the voice of a majority of that community, those who choose to form a part of it, must accept any requirements laid down as law for themselves or stay away altogether. This is a generally recognised principle, and should suffice for a guide in this matter, without referring the question to the Land Regulations.

Presuming, however, that the Land Regulations are to be the criterion, it appears to me odd that those who question their validity, in order to support the justice of their position, do not at once forego the benefits they derive from the code in so many different ways. Surely it would be more consistent so to do, than coolly to accept the Regulations where their provisions are found convenient, and to ignore them where they are not. I fancy they go on the principle pursued by the man in a leaky boat, who, while condemning the vehicle as a crazy one, prefers being carried in it to jumping overboard and trusting to his swimming powers, simply because the alternative might end in his being drowned.

I have only a word more to add, and that is to ask you to put up the Council, while they are hot on this question, to seize "led buffaloes," which positively are as great a nuisance as led horses to unwary passers-by. I would also suggest their stopping the abominable "hee-haw" of the coolies, only I am not quite clear that we have a right to object to an established custom that existed before we came to reside amongst this people.—I am, Dear Sir, faithfully yours.

YOUNG CATHAY.

THE WEATHER.

June.—Although we have had the thermometer above 90 on three days and above 80 during the last half of the month, the first part was so cool that the mean was the same as last year, viz., 78 by day and 69 at night, the range being from 62 to 94, and 56 to 78 respectively. There has been so much rain and the atmosphere so close and damp, even on fine days, that it may be recorded as an oppressive month throughout. Rain fell on 16 days, frequently in heavy showers, but not accompanied by so much thunder and lightning as usual at this season.

The above is sufficient evidence that all woollens and blankets are tabooed; but no figures will describe the multitude of mosquitos that buzz around us in the evenings, their name is "Legion;" we never remember to have seen so many except in the toolie swamps, on the Sacramento River in California.

THE MING TOMBS.

Everyone who has a little time to spare at Nanking should go and see the ruins of the Ming tombs. Tienwang's palace may be interesting with its red and gold dragons and other monstrosities, the Porcelain Tower may be worth the trouble of a looting expedition among its bricks, but neither of them have such an interest about them as the Golden Pearl Mountain, beneath which repose the remains of his Majesty Choo, first monarch of the Ming Dynasty. The place is awkwardly situated for visitors, you cannot run there, nor ride nor walk, without going in a roundabout direction over a great extent of road. From the river it is ten miles as the path goes, six perhaps as the crow flies, by the moat around the city it is a good fifteen, and one has to walk four miles after leaving the boat. When Admiral Hope left Nanking the Celestial Authorities closed the Taeping gate, by going through which, after traversing the city, you could get to the tombs tolerably comfortably, rowing half the distance and walking the other half. The best way to go if you have a good crew to your boat is along the city moat as far as you can proceed, that is to say until the moat begins to wind out into the country away from the city walls; then put your chow-chow on some coolies' shoulders and walk to the foot of the hills. That is the way I am going. The bridge at the South Gate is crowded as usual by a noisy mob of soldiers, pedlars, women, and of course an unlimited number of small boys. The beating of drums and gongs and the procession of some dozen mounted soldiers in party-colored garments, carrying in their hands very gorgeous and very large silken flags, tell you that a chief is about to enter the city. There he is, dressed in a long robe of brilliant scarlet silk, richly embroidered boots, a yellow silk cap on his head, and a tricolored umbrella of large dimensions, but made after foreign pattern and of silk, in his hand. Two slave boys are following, dressed very meanly and looking very tired and dirty. One is carrying the chief's double-barrelled gun carefully sewn up in a well-fitting cover of red flannel trimmed with black braid; the locks are left exposed, so as to be ready for use, as the rust would come off in His Excellency's hand had the weapon no cover, so it has one, and a gorgeous affair it looks. The other little fellow carries a Japanese sword with lots of silver about it, and a bamboo stick. I should not wonder if the sword has done good execution not alone in war but among refractory soldiers and people, for the chief is a desperate-looking fellow and evidently not to be trifled with. He has come from Soochow, and has been to sell some precious stones to a dealer near the Porcelain Tower. Strange that his jewels are all ornamenting articles of ladies' apparel. How came he by them?

After South Gate Bridge the moat goes on winding and twisting through utter desolation and the abomination thereof. The huge walls rise at its side solid, strong, and lofty, but no soldiers or flags or sign of life can be observed. A couple of minas are inspecting a hole in the battlements for the purpose of therein building their nest, and so great is the stillness that their chatter sounds harsh and disagreeable to the ear although they are a hundred yards from you; no wind disturbs the broad clear water, and a little swallow is fluttering tamely enough about the oars trying to pick up a large insect before a fish can get at it. There is a corner of the moat that I should much like to make a sketch of. It is where the wall shoots out a long stretch almost due east. In former days a gate existed here and a fine broad bridge. Here, too, are the remains of a large granite wharf and dock with water gate leading into the city canal. The whole *was* magnificently made, but neglect soon ruins even granite walls. Roots of trees have raised the stone slabs from their places, Taeping rapacity has rudely forced away the iron rings and bolts, the bridge has been partially destroyed, the gate built up, and the entrance to the canal in the city choked up with stones and furniture and mud, "lest Imps," should force their way into the Heavenly capital by that entrance. Not long ago, only twelve years, that particular corner was teeming with life. You can see the remains of what must have been a fine suburb, and the marks where large merchants' houses and temples were erected against the city wall are most plainly distinguishable. The high road to Tan-yang, Soochow, and the cities on the Grand Canal ran across that bridge, and across it was conveyed the silk to feed the city looms and the provisions for its inhabitants. Across it came and went the inhabitants, old and venerable, young and pretty of fifty cities that have since melted before the horrors of war. Now a man on the walls stares with a weary look at a couple of foreign devils going by in one of their own boats. It is just the place to see when you are going to visit a tomb, it cannot fail to strike you and make you feel sad. Observe, gentle readers, if ever you go by that place, although you have a dozen friends in the boat with you, not a word will be spoken by any of you while passing it, nor for five minutes afterwards. You get out of your boat about a mile from the place and walk towards the Taeping Gate, having a series of large ponds between you and the city wall. A few country people, perhaps a dozen, are hanging about, but they were silent and sorrowful.

There is a little watch station a few yards in the country where soldiers are lolling about, smoking, gambling, and drinking samshoo in utter defiance of the commands of the Heavenly king whose cause they are defending. They laugh violently at the foreigners and frown at the timid peasantry as they go by. I fancy the few miserable beings who are compelled to live outside the East side of Nanking must suffer considerably from the depredations of the insolent troops constantly coming and going along the way to the canal. Anon comes a file of laborers who have been to some ruins for the purpose of extracting tiles to build a house for some city magnate. A man accompanies them with a drawn sword to see that they are not lazy or mutinous, so they walk along sulkily and silent, having no hope of better days, getting no money and but indifferent rice. Speak to some of them and you will perceive they are utterly quenched, scarcely daring to draw breath and talking in a low suspicious tone of voice like people whose *lives* are in constant danger. All the chatter and laugh that so eminently distinguishes the coolie in other parts of China is wanting under the Taiping rule. The unhappy folk are compelled to work almost gratuitously for very hard taskmasters. Their homes are wretched to a degree. There is nothing anywhere to make them laugh at life, and their appearance can hardly fail to excite the sympathy of passing foreigners.

There is a lofty hill which frowns over the city wall a mile or so below the city gate. The storms and rains and changes of centuries have made its sides steep and rugged. Bleached rocks of limestone start boldly out from it and impress the stamp of age on their parent mountain. The vegetation is scanty enough, for the rains pour down in torrents and the fiery sun sleeps on the hillside, the one washes the soil from the limestone and the other parches and kills the herbs that try to grow in the crevices. It would be a hard day's work to reach the summit, from whence however can be seen most of the Empire of Taeping and the glories thereof. They say the White Dragon Hill at Soochow is visible from it. I marked that mountain while yet on the grand canal, during the dreary three days' walk over the dreary Nanking moors; it never seemed to approach nearer, and I thought that the Great River must surely float between me and its barren steep. The ten-thousand-li wall of Chang-kwo-liang, however, which runs over one of its spurs, convinced me that the River was beyond it, and I have since made intimate acquaintance with the hoary giant. On the summit of the spur over which the wall runs is a square spot enclosed by thick walls which looks as though they had been whitewashed. His Excellency Ho-chên used to pitch his tent in this place and from it view the city spread like a map beneath his feet, the inhabitants of which he had devoted to destruction. Tien-wang's palace is quite within range of a British 10-inch gun from this spot, and perhaps the day may come when his Heavenly Majesty will find that an Armstrong shell can carry even further. Tien-wang, during the siege of his capital, used to hang out the Sacred Heavenly flag on the city wall opposite this spot and serenely behold his enemy from his minarets. To give him his due I believe he does not know what fear is, and during the whole siege down to the time when even his officers had but one bowl of rice a day, he never failed to impress them with the conviction that deliverance was nigh, both by his conversation and example. At last he wrote a doxology, sonorous and musical enough, and ordered all his officers and soldiers to learn it by heart, promising that when they did so heaven would give them manifest assistance. By day and night for weeks together might this doxology be heard. The guards on the wall were repeating it, the women and children were singing it in the streets. At last, down came celestial assistance in the shape of the Chung and Ying-wangs, who broke up the siege and set the horrors of war loose in the fair province of Kiang-su. Ho-chên is lying dead in a ditch somewhere near his camp, and Chang-kwo-liang has found his rest under the walls of Tang-yang. If the villagers can be believed at the anchorage, some of the green jade beads which formed the full dress necklace of the Imperial Commissioner were in my possession the other day. *Quien sabe?*

But where are the tombs? If I run on in this way I shall be giving a most veracious history of the Tae-ping war from the relief of Nanking to the fall of Chapoo, and forget all about my subject matter. As I before remarked there is a hill &c., outside the Tae-ping Gate. Well, beneath that hill are the remains of the Ming Tombs. In the distance you can perceive a large red building with a circular wall enclosing a space beyond it. The Golden Pearly Mountain, although within this wall, is not distinguishable against the superior magnificence and shade of the ancient one at the back of it, in fact it is absorbed in it. The drivelling efforts of man to oppose the magnificence of nature is signally defeated in this as in all other instances. You are walking along a country that was once smiling with happy villages and cultivated fields. See how the rice grounds are terraced up to the hill side that not a yard of ground be lost, and behold how ruin on ruin encumbers the ground below us in the valley where once stood a village of three thousand inhabitants. But the inhabitants, houses, rice, and cultivation have left the place for a while, the black duck is preparing to nestle in that fish stew where ducks of a tamer nature once sported. Aim low at the roebuck standing in the ruins of that farmhouse and try and hit him in the fore legs or he will get away from you, oh, dog-less one, although severely wounded. There I told you so! now go and ask that old man who has been looking on which way the "Changtsze" has run to. He will crouch and chin-chin, aye and kowtow too, if you will let him, when you stand before him, and stammer something out and call you Foreign Excellency and know nothing at all. The man is frightened, heart-broken, demented. The deer was standing on the ruins of what was once his homestead. He is laboring for others now, his sons have gone to war for a cause they little love. his daughters are in the city where he cannot see them the spoil of masters they love even less, and all his life is a blank. He will be down in the ditch there before long and his troubles will be over. I hate the stillness of the country near the Ming Tombs, it is so utterly unnatural. Everything seems sleeping or going to decay. The half dozen people one sees only makes it worse. The crow of the pheasant is loud enough, and the petards resound from the distant palace of the Heavenly king, but the merry rounds of human happiness and comfort and business which ought to enliven that spot, are missing perhaps for ever. The tombs are apparently two in number, separated about a mile from each other. The one is much smaller than the other consisting merely of two large square buildings, unsightly enough in the exterior but elaborately finished in the interior. A strong wall encloses those two buildings, but a paved road to Chinkiang runs through the gates of it. As the sepulchre is situated on the crest of a range of low hills every advantage has been taken to make it useful as an outwork. The Imperialist soldiers had guns on the wall and barracks in the buildings. The land all around is honey-combed with little pits to prevent the advance of the Taiping cavalry up the slope. When I visited the place the planking on which the braves slept was still in its place, and Tien-wang had with foresight ordered up several loads of lime to be thrown into the faces of any desperadoes who might take a fancy to come by that road to distrub his Great Peace. I said that the interiors were elaborately finished, but neglect and mischief has defaced the walls and accumulations of filth conceal much from the sight. Huge slabs of polished limestone form the walls supported at the bottom by a projecting base of highly carved stone; the roofs have likewise been polished, but I need hardly remark that inasmuch as Chinese soldiers inhabited the place for the space of two years the original flooring is invisible. The gate-way to this enclosure is still standing, and from it to the city there was once a path lined on either side by monsters cut in stone. Tradition says that the great Ming's son was buried in the enclosure, and that priests dwelt in the stone houses to sing eternal requiems. The old barbaric pride is everywhere visible. The son of a great conqueror, torn from the earth and the prospect of the universal throne, must be buried with no common pomp. The successor to the king's crown having become a guest on high must not go unattended, and stone camels, elephants, horses, dogs, and men that stand and sit by the road side are the obedient slaves waiting to attend the spirit of the heir-apparent to his last and blissful abode. More ferocity and perhaps more sense was shewn by other great conquerors—the corpses of the slaves who had dug the pit mingled with the returning flood of the Busentum when Alaric was entombed, and the mountain which enclosed the remains of Attila was reddened with the blood of those who raised it. *They* would have souls to go with them, the Ming Prince was satisfied with effigies. These images will not wait much longer, age and ruin is fast destroying them; some are already deep in the ground, the lion has lost a leg, one of the nondescripts is on his side, and a young tree is sprouting with vigor from the elephant's back, the men evince every sign of a wish to lie down and will do so very soon unless encouraged to hold up for a little longer.

The Emperor's tomb must have been a fine structure in its day, but is a sad ruin at the present time. The imperial yellow and red with which the walls are stained stands as fresh to-day as it did centuries ago. You can pick up a yellow tile with a five-clawed dragon on it, and find the exact counterpart among the ruins of Yuen-ming-yuen. The mortar with which the place was built is so white and laid on with such profusion that all the ruins look white, and if the glaring sun is resting upon them, almost dazzling. No inconsiderable number of priests must have droned away their lives in the immense houses which were once erected both over the gateway and the entrance to the tomb. The entrance is easier now through a gap in the wall than through the regular gateway, the stone steps of which are encumbered with the ruins of the several storied house which was once erected above it. Following along the broad paved way, the huge stones of which have all been more or less carved, you pass a series of tablets which, as I have read somewhere, were erected to commemorate the visit of a Tsing prince to the tomb of the founder of the race just extinguished by the Manchoos. Beyond the tablets you cross over a deep pond by the everlasting Chinese bridge which is built in every Confucian Temple, pleasure garden, or park in China, exactly on one model. Beneath it once flowed a rivulet of pure water from the neighbouring mountain, but ruin has turned this aside now, and only a little stagnant rain water remains in the reservoir, which filled with the clear stream would be a striking ornament. A huge square pile now rises before you on which formerly was erected a temple, a tunnel on a steep inclined plane goes directly through it and the Golden Pearl Mountain, beneath which is the coffin, rises immediately beyond. You cannot give a description of a great mass of ugly buildings such as these would appear, were they described in print, or were they built anywhere else or for any other purpose. The whole ruin is impressive enough where it stands, in the silence of a hill corner with the old rugged mountain rising beyond it mocking at its insignificance. The artificial "Golden" mound must have taken the slaves no small trouble to make. for the rains and storms of centuries have swept over it and it is still a large hill. Although report speaks of much treasure deposited near the coffin for the departed monarch to pay his way with in the world of spirits, yet no avaricious hand has tried to break the sanctity of the tombs, knowing well the difficulties attendant on the enterprise.

All in ruins! The Manchoos in their first irruption laid sacriligeous hands on everything belonging to the structure of any value, slew the priests, and destroyed the buildings. Wind and tempest have done even more than man to complete the devastation. The last abode on earth of both Emperor and his son are fast becoming things that were, bringing almost to pass the agonized wish of the hero in an old play—

> "Yet overwhelm me with this globe of earth,
> And let a little sparrow with her bill
> Take but so much as she can bear away,
> That, every day thus losing of my load,
> I may again, in time, yet hope to rise."

and perhaps the old Ming is wishing it literally, for he was very bloodthirsty in his career. Reclining on the golden mountain in all the warm luxury of a spring morning we awoke the shade of the old monarch in the shape of a magnificent echo, a more perfect one I never heard in my life. The awful stillness makes it all the more striking. Sing a song and old Ming does the same, whistle and he will mock you like any ploughboy. A beautiful cock pheasant flew from among the rhododendrons and flashed its way in the sunshine. Its whirr was answered by the echo, and my double-barrel made the hills detonate until the reverberation was too distant to be distinguished. What a change has truly come over the Celestial Empire. The tombs of one dynasty are lying around you, another is passing away, while away in the city through the moving haze of the sunlight can be seen the palace of him of Heaven, Hung-tsiu-tseuen, who lays claim to be the founder of a new race. All around is the sign of a sanguinary struggle, yet but half finished. The inviolability of the sacred Empire is broken, and conquerors have trodden its soil with iron footsteps. Your dynasty is long passed, oh! Ming, but the citizens below there in Nanking are once more making your dress and habits. Take comfort from that if you can, but start from your troubled grave for foreign devils from the Western Seas are holding jubilee over your tombs, and the corks from their diabolical explosive water resound in the vaulted chamber. There are none there to keep them back—Peking and Nanking respect them as they go. Oh! Ming, how are the proud, the mighty, fallen, and none so poor to do them reverence.

All on a spring day with a gentle breeze blowing down on us from those grand old hills we strolled away from Choo's burial place, disturbing the deer and solitary snipe in our way. The scenery has mighty weight on one's thoughts. You cannot walk beneath the hills with impunity. About a mile from the Sepulchre, just round the western spur of the range, you come suddenly on a scene of pastoral quiet beauty, I think unsurpassed in the world. It was an afternoon to enjoy such a scene as we lazily reclined on the herbage of the hill side and drank in the gorgeous scene before us. Stretching far away to the West was the city, but how deserted. It lay like a map before us, and we could trace the walls that surrounded the Tartar city, the ruins of the palace, and the intricacies of the new establishment of the Heavenly King. Beyond were dimly seen the habited part; but what a skeleton even that is, merely the row of houses along the street front with ruin and desert in the rear. The wreaths of smoke rose fantastically up and lost themselves in the blue clouds, while to the northward along the shining track of the mighty river an English steamer is leaving a track of perfect cloud behind it. But one painter—Turner—ever painted that indescribable moving haze which occupies the middle ground in every grand landscape, I do not think any other painter ever attempted it. But there it is, dancing and dazzling, now thick, now clearer, between you and the object you are looking at. It covers everything and dances before your eyes in fairy revelling, until drowsiness comes over your senses and you acknowledge its power, with half-shut eyes you give way to dreaminess more felicitous than the kindliest visit of Queen Mab. A magnificent lake, spotted with lotuses, waterfowl, and white cranes, presses the city walls for miles; while far away the river gleaming like silver, and the hills purple in the coming sunset, bound in a scene not to be described, but visited and looked at. There is a beautiful grove on the margin of the lake whither we wandered. The pheasants flew flashing in as we approached, and the deer rustled invisible in the thicket, a farmhouse in ruins, the remains of a temple close by, and the wall of circumvallation running up the hill hard by, all tell of red ruin and the breaking up of law. Old Ming princes, councillors, and chieftains lie buried about in thick profusion, and their quaint monuments peer from thickets and rank herbage all around. The dark blue sky appears in glimpses through the emerald leaves of the pomgranate shade, and all is lovely in the extreme. The blossoms of countless blue laburnums spread a magnificent fragrance in the air, and the place is like dreamland. Beyond are men striving and slaying, one dynasty destroying another, families divided into hostile parties; land, houses, and cities changing their owners and inhabitants; strife and turmoil and destruction occupying the hearts of men, while burning villages and homesteads are violating the beauty of the earth and the order thereof. Here all is peace, although everything teems with life. The green lizard suns himself on the warm paths, the grasshopper chirps away merrily enough although disturbed by the presence of man, the beautiful birds of all colors are singing away their daily song of rejoicing, and the magnificent butterfly comes sailing by beautiful and perfect and happy as his ancestors who first floated in the evening sun over the rivers of paradise. Close your eyes and listen to the perpetual hum that is going up from all around, from wood and hill, from lake and rivulet, all the various sounds of nature mingling into the eternal melody which goes ceaselessly up from things animate and inanimate in praise to the Author of them all. Think away, while mountain and plain, trees and flowers have their effect on you, and then go your way and acknowledge the omnipotence of nature to change the tenor of a man's thoughts, and be a better man for what she has taught you.

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List of Books received this Mail.

- 240 A—Revolutions in English History—Vaughan, 2nd Vol.
- 241 —Representative Government—Mill.
- 242 —The Chemistry of a Candle—Faraday.
- 243 —The Monks of the West,—Montalembert, 2 Vols.
- 244 —Annual of Scientific Discovery.
- 767 —Life of Pitt, Stanhope, 2 Vols.
- 768 —The Story of Burnt Njal,—Dasent, 2 Vols.
- 769 —Ten Weeks in Japan,—Bishop of Victoria.
- 770 —Memoirs of Royal Ladies, Holt, 2 Vols.
- 771 —Somerville's Life and Times.
- 772 —From Calcutta to Pekin, Dunne.
- 2405 —Autobiography of a Stage-coachman—Cross, 3 Vols.
- 2406 —Market Harborough,
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Shanghai, 2nd July, 1861.

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Ox Tail	,, 10	,,	,,
Ox Tongue	,, 30	,,	,,
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 27	Emma	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Ningpo		Med., &c.	Master
.. 28	Inman	A. bark	263	Ward	Nagasaki	June 23	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 28	Iskanderia	B. brig	199	Eaglesham	do	.. 19	Coals	Order
.. 28	Eva	B. bark	342	Scott	Hakodadi	May 30	Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 28	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Ningpo	June 27	Teas	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	.. 24	General	Dent and Co
.. 30	Azof	B. str.	476	Laing	do *	.. 25	do	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 30	Orion	Da. bk	210	Rickelsen	Hayhoo	.. 16	Sugar	Order
.. 30	Geelong	B. bark	392	Grate	Amoy	.. 27	Timber	A. R. Tilby
.. 30	Marguerite Eliza	B. ship	405	Jellerson	Hongkong	.. 22	Rice	
.. 30	Fire Dart	A. str.	678	Johnson	Hankow		General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 30	Chusan	B. str.	529	Corbett	Tientsin		do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
July 1	Governor General	B. str.	502	Barcham	Hankow		Tea & Sun	Dent and Co
.. 2	Asia	B. bark	308	Tough	Amoy	.. 27	General	Fletcher and Co
.. 2	Rajah of Sarawak	B. ship	484	Taylor	H'kong & N'po	.. 28	do	Oppert and Co
.. 2	Wandering Wave	A. schr	150	Craon	S. Pacific		Ballast	Master
.. 2	Duck	B. schr	145	Leves	Tientsin		Silk & Su.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 2	Attalante [H M	str.		Swain	do			
.. 3	Marmora	B. bark	353	Lyell	Nagasaki	June 27	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 3	Armistice	B. bark	365	Richardson	Amoy	.. 26	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 3	Anna Maria	B. bark	480	Hurst	Nagasaki	.. 28	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 3	Romeo	B. bark	402	Fairburn	Liverpool	Feb 23	General	W. R. Adamson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 28	Ida D. Rogers	A. schr	216	Morehouse	Chefoo	Op., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 28	Amazone	Han. bk	278	Fock	H'kong & W'poa	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 28	Garland	A. schr	113	Luders	Newchwang	Op., &c.	Lindsay and Co
.. 29	Ellen Masters	B. bark	498	Pearse	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. R. Tilby
.. 29	Philippe de la Noye	A. bark	383	Terry	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Russell and Co
.. 29	Emma	S.O. bg	240	Haeslop	Newchwang	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 30	Gharra	B. bark	501	Burkitt	Nagasaki	Silk, &c.	Wm. Hargreaves
.. 30	George Washington	B. ship	414	Dempster	Kanagawa	Re-expts.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 30	Ernst	Bre. sh	210	Rennie	Tientsin	Sun., &c.	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 30	Juliane	Bre. bk	331	Rosemeyer	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
July 1	Elizabeth	B. schr	146	Fairer	Ningpo	Sundries	Master
.. 1	Revenue Cutter			James			
.. 1	Contest [H I M	str.		Lynch	Tientsin		
.. 2	Jeddo	B. str.	449	Boutillier	Ningpo	Ballast	Turner and Co,
.. 3	Fernandes	Por. str	231	Gibbon	Hankow	Re-expts.	Dent and Co.
.. 3	Ly-ee-moon	B. str.	369	Hill	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	Dent and Co
.. 3	Queen of May	B. bark	314	Frazer	Tientsin	Re-expts.	Dow and Co
.. 3	Macassar	Ha. bk	406	Godje	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Empress of India	B. ship	588	Armstrong	Kanagawa	Sun., &c.	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 3	Renard [H M	st.-sl.		Goodenough	Ningpo		
.. 3	Européen [H I M	str.					
.. 4	General Michiels	Du. bk	393	Visier	Nagasaki	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 4	Azof	B. str.	476	Laing	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Aaliotar	May 24	Rus. sh	760	Bockleman	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 5 inst
Aar	June 22	Ha. sh.	338	Bruhn	Wm. Pustau and Co	New York	Early
Allison	May 27	B. ship	697	Bennett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Armistice	July 3	B. bark	365	Richardson	A. R. Tilby		
Anna Maria	July 3	B. bark	480	Hurst	A. R. Tilby		
Asia	July 2	B. bark	308	Tough	Fletcher and Co		
Berwick Walls *Hulk*	Dec 22	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Carrie Leland	June 20	A. bark	316	Smith	Ullett and Co	Kanagawa	6th inst
Challenger	June 3	B. ship	698	Macey	Lindsay and Co	London	Imdt.
Charlotte Ann	May 28	B. bark	435	Good	W. R. Adamson and Co.	London	Early
Chicora	May 27	B. ship	453	Bristow	Jas. T. Kew	Chefoo	Imdt.
Chin-chin	June 23	B. lug.	70		Jas. T. Kew		
Chrysolite	June 8	B. ship	471	Roy	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Chusan	June 30	B. str.	529	Corbett	David Sassoon Sons and Co.	Ningpo	cld 5 inst
Clara Novello	June 18	B. ship	512	Hingston	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Coromandel	May 24	B. ship	735	Thompson	Order		
Curlew	June 24	A. bark	495	Ballard	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Daniel Webster	June 23	A. bark	273	Stannard	Frazar and Co	Kanagawa	Imdt.
Duck	July 2	B. schr	145	Leves	Wm. Pustau and Co	Tientsin	10th inst
Earl of Chester	May 27	B. bark	517	Nancollis	Gilman and Co	Kanagawa	9th inst
Elizabeth	June 18	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby		
Eloise	June 3	A. ship	881	Miller	Augustine, Heard and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Emma	June 27	B. schr	110	Fergusson	Master	Ningpo	cld 5 inst
Eva	June 28	B. bark	342	Scott	Dent and Co		
Fire Dart	June 30	A. str.	678	Johnson	Augustine Heard and Co	Kkiang & H'kow	cld 4 inst
Gauntlet	June 18	B. ship	693	Weld	Dent and Co		
Geelong	June 30	B. bark	396	Grate	A. R. Tilby		
Governor General	July 1	B. str.	502	Barcham	Dent and Co		
Greta	June 28	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Heloise	June 5	Fr. bk	367	Dogerie	J. S. Baron		
Hongkong		B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Inman	June 28	A. bark	263	Ward	Frazar and Co.	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Iskanderia	June 28	B. brig	199	Eaglesham	Master		
James Shepherd	June 18	B. bark	272	Purdy	Dent and Co		
John Norman	June 25	B. ship	513	Norman	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Jubilee	June 3	B. ship	764	Jones	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lady Amherst	June 1	B. bark	421	Harrison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Lebanon	June 15	A. ship	696	Hamilton	Olyphant and Co.		
Leichardt	June 25	B. ship	589	Clark	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co.		
Madras	Dec 24		1237		Order		
Magnolia	June 17	A. ship	648	Hunt	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	8th inst
Malabar	June 18	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Mandarin	June 20	A. ship	776	Parrott	Augustine, Heard and Co		
Marmora	July 3	B. bark	353	Lyell	Russell and Co		
Marguerite Eliza	June 30	B. ship	405	Jellerson			
Mary R. Mitford	June 18	B. bark	519	Lendley	A. R. Tilby		
Melita	June 24	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Tientsin	Imdt.
Mona	June 26	B. bark	314	Tucker	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Nautilus	June 26	A. ship	549	Ewell	Augustine Heard and Co.		
Naval Brigade	May 27	B. ship	541	MacEuen	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Kanagawa	6th inst
Neva	Apr 7	B. schr	133		Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Niemen	Apr 9	— str.	388		Barnes Dallas		
Nimrod		B bark	235	Clark	Ullett and Co	Ningpo	cld 4 inst
Orion	June 30	Da. bk	210	Rickelsen	Order		
Osnabruck	June 24	Ha. bk	375	Whloff	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Pacific	June 7	B bark	415	Renny	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Imdt.
Perseverant	June 21	Fr. bg	204	Pousset	Order		
Polmaise	May 28	B. ship	887	Carter	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Prince of Wales	June 16	B. schr	238	Raison	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Hongkong	6th inst
Rajah of Sarawak	July 2	B. ship	484	Taylor	Oppert and Co.		
Romeo	July 3	B. bark	402	Fairburn	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Salamander	June 24	Pru. sch	115	Sörenser	Wm. Pustau and Co.	Tientsin	Imdt.
Sharpshooter	May 14	B. ship	431	McClelland	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Imdt.
St. Ann	Apr 15	Fr. lug.	40	Junié			
St. Vincent	June 15	B. ship	558	Lilley	Hooper and Co.	Amoy	Early
Syrian	June 14	B. bark	228	Stopher	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Tientsin	cld 5 inst
Ta Yung *Tug*	June 26	B. str.	124	Filleul	Shaw, Brothers and Co.		
Templeman	June 25	A. bark	344	Bird	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.	Nagasaki	Early
Traveller	June 26	B. bark	402	Ellis	Wm. Pustau and Co.		
Union	June 1	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Imdt.
Wandering Wave	July 2	A. schr	150	Craon	Master		
W. H. Chandler	June 25	B. bark	292	Bremner	Turner and Co.		

[75 *Merchants Vessels.*]

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Attalante	H M steamer	..	..	..	Swain	..
Bouncer (95)	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut Creasy	60
Encounter	H M sc.-st.-sl.	14	..	..	Capt. R. Dew	360
Flamer (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	..	Lieut Bingham	60.
Fei-loong (Br. str)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Baker	..
Forte	H I M frigate	..	..	..	Butel Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. Protet	..
Hongkong	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Montpezat	..
Marne	H I M steamer	..	..	..	de Freycinet	..
Meteor (Br. str.)	chd. by H I M govt	..	..	..	Geary	..
Haydamack	H I R M gun-boat	..	..	..	Pecheroff	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Wellington, 12th Feb.; Wynaud, 26th March; Assyrian, 23d do.; Earl of Windsor, 27th do; Ocean Mail, 27th do.; Wagoola, 2d April; Solent, 22d do.; Julia, 26th do.; Collingsburg, 26th do.; and Capriolani, 7th May.

Liverpool—America, 3d July; Mallard, 4th March; Pegasus, 25th do.; Little Edith, 30th do.; and Kate Carnie, 6th May.

Cardiff—Cornelius, 5th Sept.; Granger, 7th Nov.; Clemens, 15th March; and Mary Lee, 22d April.

Deal—Coleroon, 24th Sept.; Raleigh, 8th March; and Carausius, 12th do.

Gibraltar—Energy, 14th. Aug.

Sunderland—Veritas, 16th March.

Shields—Drusus, 17th March.

Dover—Kremlin, 13th April.

Scilly—Wellington 27th March.

Torbay—Queen of the Ocean, 24th March.

Bristol—Joseph Peabody, 6th April

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	25
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	12
1856	Monthly	11	5	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	—	3	2 & 31	29	—	27	28	25	25	27	—	2
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	17	14	—	11	17	12	14	19	17
1861	Monthly	2 & 29	..	4	2 & 29	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	16	18	19	18	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,			39,135,939	85,970
1859-60,	25,663,666	27,800,105	53 463,771	67,874
1860-61,	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,335	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,850,188	53,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	67,391	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	83,330	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,300
1859-60,	23,098,813	8,522,391	31,621,204	66.320	659,401	17,639,987	18,299,388	1,554
1860-61,	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	84,336	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1860, to 30th June, 1861.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. lbs.	GREEN TEA lbs.	TEA. Total lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	6,975,430	4,539,454	11,514,884	75,498
UNITED STATES,	874,441	6,404,353	7,278,794	1,564
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,				
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,				
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,		335,108	335,108	7,963
COASTWISE,	410,527	67,203	477,730	
INDIA,				875
MANILA,				24
Total	8,260,398	11,346,118	19,606,516	85,924

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from 1st July, 1861, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	Total bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong							
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do							

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1861, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct,)—from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from 1st July, 1861.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts*	Total *Green* lbs	Grand Total lbs

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